1		2	3	4
II.	*Non-Special Category States* :			
1.	Andhra Pradesh	204.42**	101.67	96.90
2.	Bihar	85.60	161.17	134.25
3.	Gujarat	106.82	105.45	31.89
4.	Haryana	60.90	59.32	50.16
5.	Karnataka	189.13	101.45	88.56
6.	Kerala	106.74	117.75	107.75
7.	Madhya Pradesh	184.03	147.67	106.80
8.	Maharashtra	341.58	157.20	66.54
9.	Orissa	77.27	72.99	54.85
10.	Punjab*	100.00	55.41	30.01
11.	Rajasthan	103.51**	99.55	62.81
12.	Tamil Nadu	100.00	157.87	117.70
13.	Uttar Pradesh	163.81	81.86	81.86
14.	West Bengal	91.18	75.83	53.26
	TOTAL-II	1914.99	1495.19	1083.34
	GRAND TOTAL (I+II):	1993.92	1529.89	1111.18

**Includes economy and buoyancy.

Implementation of the afforestation programme

1318. SHRI R. MOHANARANGAM: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) what are the afforestation programmes being envisaged to meet the acute shortge of fuel-wood in the country;

(b) whether any suggestions were received from the Chairman of Energy Board to ensure survival of plantations for tackling this problem; and

(c) what steps are being taken by Government to solve the country's ecological crisis created by deforestation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI): (a) The National Wastelands Development Board has drawn up an Action Plan. A copy of the Plan is attached (*See* statement below). Afforestation for fuelwood fodder would help meet the acute shortage of fuelwood in the country.

(b) No Sir.

(c) The afforestation programme is being pursued on the lines laid down in the Action Plan referred to in reply to Part (a) above. The following points deserve special mention:—

(i) The protection of forests is being intensified.

(ii) The use of fuel efficient chulahs and non-conventional sources of energy is being propagated.

(iii) While substitution of wood by other non-forests based materials is being encouraged. fiscal measures like abolition of import duty on pulp and woodchips and reduction of duty on logs have been adopted in order to reduce pressure on the country's forests.

(iv) Forest based inlustries are encouraged to undertake afforestation of wastelands for forest produce needed for captive consumption, with the twin ecological benefit of (a) decreased dependence on good forests and (b) efforestation of degraded lands.

STATEMENT

Action Plan for Development of Wastelands:

1. Identification of Wastelands: The State Governments/UTs. have been requested to identify wastelands in their territories, whether they be in forest area, revenue/common. lands or degraded farmlands.

2. People's Involvement: This will be ensured by the following measures:

(a) Decentralised Nurseries: Peopl'e Nurseries i.e. Kisans, schools, women, youth groups voluntary agencies, etc. will be motivated to meet the increased demand for seedlings.

(b) Farm Forestry: Farmers will be motivated to take up tree-farming on their marginal lands and plasting on their field bunds. A rational seedling distribution policy should be evolved.

(c) Tree Growers' Cooperatives: Tree growers' cooperatives should be organised with the involvement of farmers in raising and distribution of seedlings and in tree plantations.

(d) Voluntary Agencies: The grassroot agencies, mahila mandals and youth groups would also be motivated in nursery raising and tree plantation.

(e) Tree Pattas: Strips of land along roads, rail, canals, etc. and other degraded land should be given to the rural poor, with usfruct rights in the trees planted by them on such lands.

3. Nodal Agency: The State/U.T. Government have been requested to identify a single nodal agency for ensuring an integrated approach for the implementation of the programme which is being executed by different agencies, official and otherwise.

4. Seed: The States|UTs have bee requested to extend the scope of operation of the existing State Seed Corporations to include the production and supply of fodder, grass and legume seeds to farmers on commercial basis.

5. Leasing of Lands: The State|UT Governments have been requested to prepare guidelines for leasing of forest and non-forest wastelands for afforestation to the rural poor.

6. Frest based industries: These must be encouraged to afforest wastelands to produce the raw material needed by them. Industries must also be enthused to raise tree cover on wastelands with a view to provide employment to the rural poor as well as to enable them to grow trees on a remuneraive basis. The State Governments have been requested to draw up guidelines for the lease of wastelands to industries in this behalf.

7. Urban Fuelwood and Green Belts:The States |Uts have been requesed to ensure that towns and cities have green belts of fuelwood and

fodder plantations to cater to the urban fuelwood and fodder needs.

8. Degraded Forest Areas: States have been requested to identify degraded forest lands and to reforest them with fuelwood and fodder species.

9. Forest Development Corporations: The Forest D evelopment Corporations should obtain wastelands on lease from the government for raising fuelwood and fodder plantar tiosn.

10. Govenment Departments: Government departments, public sector undertakings and other bodies| institutions having substantial areas of unutilised lands must bring such lands under tree cover.

11. Media and Communication: A massive publicity campaign though then traditional media folk art and culture, radio, television and other audio-visual aids should be undertaken to create awareness among the mases.

12. Monitoring & Evaluation: The State|U.T. Governments should evolve appropriate monitoring and evaluation mechanisms to ensure qualitative implementation of the programme.

Production of electronic goods

1319. SHRI KALPNATH RAI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) what is the value of electronic goods produced in the country during 1985-86; and

(b) the details of plans under way to produce more electronic goods and the out-put expected by the end of the Seventh Five Year Plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS. AND SPACE (SHRI SHIVRAJ PATIL): (a) The actual production of electronics items during the Calendar year(January—December) 1985 was worth Rs. 2660 crores. For the Financial year (April, 1985 to March, 1986) production of electronics is anticipated to be Rs. 2820 crores.

(b) The production target, for electronics goods; for the year 1989-90 has been fixed at Rs. 10.860 crores.

To accelerate the growth of electornics in the country, new promotional policies have been formulaed by the Government. Details of these policies are given in the attached statement

Statement

New policy measures in electronics

Government has taken a number of steps to formulate new promotional policy to accelerate the growth of electronics in the country. The basic thrust of new policy is in the following direction:

(1) A general liberalisation of licensing policy, with emphasis on promotion rather than on regulation.

(2) Where controls are unavoidable, as a general rule, resort will be taken to fiscal controls, in preference to physical controls.

(3) By and large, there will be no upper limit on capacity and no restriction of sectoral nature like large scale, small scale, private sector, public sector, etc. except where specific reservations are made on very special considerations.

(4) Volume production at the economic level, with contemporary technology would be the guiding principle.